

New FBI chief named

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (R). — Federal Judge Frank Johnson of Alabama, whose tough rulings helped blacks during the civil rights turmoil of the 1960s, has been chosen by President Carter as chief of the scandal-ridden Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), government officials said. His selection will be announced later today, capping a six-month search for a replacement for retiring FBI Director Clarence Kelley, they added. The officials said Judge Johnson was chosen after President Carter turned down all five names submitted by a special selection board he created six months ago.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Tito supports free line for Eurocommunism during Moscow talks

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (R). — President Tito of Yugoslavia today held a first round of talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev after publicly defending the right of individual Communist parties to steer their own course.

The two leaders, meeting for the first time since Mr. Brezhnev visited Belgrade last November, discussed Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation and a number of international problems in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Tass news agency reported.

They also brought up the question of inter-party relations and the world Communist movement. This subject of long-standing dispute between Moscow and Belgrade has been intensified by recent Soviet attacks on "Eurocommunism" — the independent line taken by western European parties.

Speaking at a Kremlin banquet last night, the two leaders placed different emphasis on the importance of mutual independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

"It is increasingly confirmed that the principles of independence and equality of revolutionary movements and their responsibility to their own working classes and people, principles of independence and non-interference in internal affairs, are the long-term basis for relations between all Communist and workers' parties," he said.

Mr. Brezhnev told the 85-year-old Yugoslav leader that the Soviet Union respected his country's independence. But he said that world Communist parties should also be striving for solidarity.

For the Yugoslavs, Moscow's attacks on the liberal Eurocommunism doctrines of some western parties have evoked memories of Josef Stalin's attempts to dictate to President Tito 30 years ago.

Yugoslav sources said President Tito repeated his views

on the correct principles for inter-party relations during his two-hour talks with Mr. Brezhnev.

As well as bilateral issues, they reviewed the follow-up to the European security conference, the conflict in the Horn of Africa and latest developments in the Middle East, the sources said.

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COMMUNIST GATHERING -- Leading members of Russia's Communist Party Politburo, headed by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev (3rd from left) gather for a banquet Tuesday with Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito (2nd from left).

Guns keep firing as Lebanese plan to move regular army troops to the south

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (R). — Rightist forces exchanged artillery fire with the Palestinian-leftist alliance in south Lebanon today as the government pressed on with efforts to implement a peace plan there.

Travellers arriving in Sidon, south Lebanon, said the exchange was mainly in the eastern sector, including rightist-held Marjayoun and leftist-held Khayam.

Shells fell on the outskirts of the market town of Nabatiyeh, they said.

They reported no casualties but said the shelling had damaged houses.

Overnight seven people were wounded in Nabatiyeh and 100 houses damaged when the leftist-controlled town was shelled.

Israeli aircraft today made repeated flights over the border villages and Sidon.

Plans are under way to send regular troops of a rebuilt Lebanese army to implement a peace agreement in the south, deputy Prime Minister Fuad Bturos said here today.

There is no obstacle to applying the Chtoura agreement, concluded last month between high-ranking Syrian, Lebanese

and Palestinian representatives, Mr. Bturos said.

Under the agreement, the troops are to be deployed after the Israeli-backed right-wing combatants and their leftwing and Palestinian opponents withdraw to specified points.

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein received a message from United States President Jimmy Carter concerning peace negotiations on the Middle East crisis. The message also reviewed Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's mission in the region and its results.

His Majesty Wednesday sent a reply to President Carter.

"The despatch of regular force to the south is part of a plan that is now being worked out," Mr. Bturos, who is also Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs, told reporters after a five-hour regular cabinet meeting.

Fighting has continued in the south, despite having stopped in other parts of the country, where a mainly-Syrian Arab peace force has separated the combatants. The force did not go deep into the south because of Israeli objections.

Mr. Bturos briefed today's cabinet session on a message from United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance about his recent Middle Eastern tour, but did not disclose the contents to reporters.

Mr. Camille Chamoun, head of the right-wing National Liberal Party in a statement published here today, denied a report in the American magazine Time that he and right-wing Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel had a meeting with Israeli officials.

"The report is unfounded," he said.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said two of its men were killed on stepping into a mine-field after an operation near rightist-held Qle'a in south Lebanon.

A PFLP statement said a unit including the two men attacked a rightist post at Deir Mimas, near Qle'a, and ran into the mine-field on withdrawing.

Rightist losses in the attack could not be determined the statement said.

Israeli paper says Carter calls for Israeli restraint in S. Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Aug. 17 (R). — President Jimmy Carter has called on Israel to act with restraint to prevent a military deterioration in war-torn southern Lebanon, an Israeli newspaper reported here today.

The afternoon daily Yediot Ahronot said President Carter's call was made in a personal message to Prime Minister Begin delivered yesterday by U.S. Ambassador here, Mr. Lewis.

The newspaper said a similar appeal was made to Syrian President Hafez Assad, whose troops make up the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Israeli officials refused immediate comment on the report.

Yediot Ahronot said the situation in southern Lebanon was the main item on the agenda in the Premier's meeting with Mr. Lewis.

Defence Minister Ezer Weizman and the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry Ephraim Eylon also took part.

Premier Begin disclosed last week that Israeli gunners actively supported the Phalangist forces by hammering the Palestinian positions across the frontier.

In Kuwait a newspaper said today the U.S. secretary of state has suggested in a message to Palestine commando leader Yasser Arafat that the U.S. would support the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The newspaper said Mr. Vance's message had been conveyed through Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy.

It urged the Palestinians to accept U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, which lays down the guidelines and basic principles for any Middle East peace settlement, and suggested the U.S. would support the establishment of a Palestinian state, the newspaper said.

Mr. Vance proposed that the new state would either be linked directly to Jordan and governed by a mayor, or linked militarily to Israel but administratively to Jordan, and ruled by a Jordanian military governor.

The newspaper said Mr. Vance had also proposed that either arrangement would last for a 10-year transitional period under United Nations supervision, after which the Palestinians would be allowed to decide their own future.

U.S. protests Israeli decision New settlements in W. Bank stir Mideast conflict

JERUSALEM, Aug. 17 (R). — The Israeli government stirred fresh controversy today by authorising three new Jewish settlements in Arab territory on the West Bank.

The decision announced by Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor seemed certain to rouse a new storm of protest abroad against the policies of the rightwing Israeli government.

Only last month, the United States strongly criticised Prime Minister Menachem Begin's move to grant official recognition to three other Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

That decision was denounced by the Arab World as a provocation at a time when the United States was seeking to bring the Israelis and the Arabs together for peace talks.

But Mr. Naor said this decision to set up the three latest settlements was taken by the previous Labour government which lost power in last May's general elections.

Mr. Naor said today's announcement was merely the implementation of the previous government's decision.

The three new settlements are to be sited at Yatir, south of Hebron, Zur Natan, near Israel's pre-1967 border with Jordan and Mevu Horot, close to Jerusalem.

All three places are in militarily important areas around the West Bank.

Since 1967, it has been Israeli policy to set up such Jewish outposts along the Jordan Valley and in similar strategic areas, most of them largely devoid of Arab inhabitants.

One line of Israeli policy has been that these outposts should remain to guarantee Israel's security if at any time Israeli forces were pulled out from the major part of the West Bank.

But Mr. Begin's recognition of the first three settlements last month was denounced by Washington as an obstacle to peace.

This latest action came in the teeth of a controversy still raging over the Israeli government move to improve public services in the captured Arab territories. This was widely denounced as a form of creeping annexation.

Taken together, the moves to increase West Bank services and set up new Jewish outposts were viewed by some diplomatic sources as part of a campaign to keep up Israeli pressure for peace talks.

Diplomatic sources suggested that Israeli policy might be to keep the situation slightly on the boil to prevent the problem being put back on the shelf indefinitely.

In Washington the United States announced today it was protesting to the Israeli government about its decision to establish new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

The U.S. has consistently maintained that new settlements in the occupied areas are obstacles to peace in the Middle East.

The U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, will express American objections to the establishment of new Jewish settlements in the West Bank to the Israeli government today, the State Department announced.

Yesterday, Mr. Lewis delivered a note from President Carter to Israeli Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem which was also believed to concern Israeli actions in the occupied areas.

A State Department spokesman declined to comment on the contents of the letter or to spell out what Mr. Lewis will say when he meets Israeli officials today.

Israel refuses to sit with PLO at U.S. anti-apartheid meet

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 17 (R). — Israel announced today it was withdrawing from a U.N. conference against apartheid in Lagos next week because the World Jewish Congress (WJC) had been barred while the Palestine Liberation Organisation and U.N. committee on Palestinian rights had been invited.

In a letter to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Israeli U.N. Representative Chaim Herzog said the decision to preclude the WJC was not only "an insult to the Jewish people as a whole, but... also a blatant act of discrimination in flagrant violation of the spirit of the Lagos conference itself."

He described the WJC as a leading Jewish organisation which had consultative status with the U.N. Economic and

Social Council and other U.N. bodies and was committed to work for human rights generally.

When its application to attend the world conference for action against apartheid was turned down, it was not advised of the selection process or of the criteria applied in granting some requests and rejecting others, Ambassador Herzog said.

He said the withdrawal decision was taken with reluctance because of his country's strong opposition to all forms of racism, including apartheid.

He also said Nigeria, the host government for the five-day conference which Secretary-General Waldheim is due to open next Monday, had been most cooperative in providing all facilities needed for Israel's participation.

There was no immediate official comment from the Palestine Liberation Organisation but senior officials said the move underlined what they called Israel's policy of expansion and its opposition to peace efforts in the Middle East.

The PLO had already vowed to step up military operations in Israel in response to last Sunday's decision to extend Israeli government services to Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The scheme was denounced in the Arab World and by the Israeli opposition as creeping annexation.

Officials said the latest Israeli move was further proof that the United States -- involved in efforts to settle the Middle East conflict -- could not exert the slightest pressure on Mr. Begin's hard line government.

Commando sources said yesterday that a bomb which ripped through a bus travelling from north-Israel to Tel Aviv marked the beginning of an intensified campaign against Israeli "annexation."

But the spokesman said: "We will clearly restate our position on the subject."

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HIDDEN WEAPON -- To meet the increasing demand for concealed weapons by South African women, Johannesburg couturier Peter Soldatos designed the snug holster attached to a brassiere he is fitting to a model in Johannesburg Wednesday. (AP wirephoto).

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Mr. Begin's charity

The Israeli cabinet's decision to permit the establishment of three new Jewish settlements on the West Bank comes close on the heels of the decision to extend Israeli public services to the area, an act described by Israel's own Labour Party as creeping annexation. The three new settlements should dispel any remaining doubt.

The extension of public services will invariably bring in its train the extension of Israeli law to the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Since the Israeli government does not have the funds to push such a project through, we can only conclude that the West Bank will not derive the promised benefits in full but will eventually lose everything to Israel. Mr. Begin refused to allow Nablus to build three electric generators, to be financed by Arab funds, which would have made the municipality independent of Israeli services. Instead he insisted that Nablus be hooked up with the Israeli national grid. His suggestion now that Arab donors might foot the bill for Israeli public services for the West Bank and Gaza, making the areas dependent on Israel, is nothing short of farcical.

One wonders why Mr. Begin has developed this consuming humanitarian interest in the welfare of the population of the occupied areas while he is blind to the problems of the Arabs actually living in Israel. To quote Mr. Tawfiq Zaiyad, the Arab mayor of Nazareth: "The situation of public services in Arab towns and villages (in Israel) is a tragic one: there is not one Arab village that has a sewage system, except for Nazareth which has a partial one. Not one Arab village has a network of paved roads and streets. In the best of situations, the Arab village will be connected by a single road with the main street or highway. The majority of Arab villages lack electricity, telephone communications, health centres etc." Perhaps the prime minister of Israel has never heard the expression charity begins at home.

No doubt the Jewish settlements plan is also intended for the welfare of the population of the West Bank. If they fall prey to the same fate as the Arabs in Israel, their lot will be a fortunate one indeed. The average area belonging to Arab villages swallowed up by the state of Israel has gone down from 16,500 dunums per village in 1948 to 5,000 dunums in 1974, a fall from 16 dunums per capita to less than one dunum per capita in 1974. In the process, Israel has thoroughly shattered the agricultural economy of the Arab village. Of 585 villages taken over by Israel in 1948, 478 have been bulldozed off the face of the land, their inhabitants now regarded as absentees. According to official Israeli statistics, a total of 6.5 million dunums have been confiscated from Palestinian Arabs, which is one third of the total area within Israel's pre-1967 borders.

If Israel treats the Arabs in the occupied territories in the same humanitarian fashion it has treated the hapless Arabs within its borders, if Mr. Begin has his way, one day the West Bank and Gaza Arabs will be pushed off their lands to make room for the children of Israel. One day the Arabs will be living in makeshift settlements and the Israelis will have taken over the cities.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAI thought, Wednesday, that the most effective answer to the Israeli move on the status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip can only be a military answer. No matter what the people in these two areas are able to do to confront it, the Israeli action will still require a far-reaching Arab response, supported by the total of Arab potential to thwart it. This Israeli move is clearly a challenge to the peace effort and any adequate reaction must, by the nature of things, spark off the hostilities which Jordan has warned Israel is preparing for.

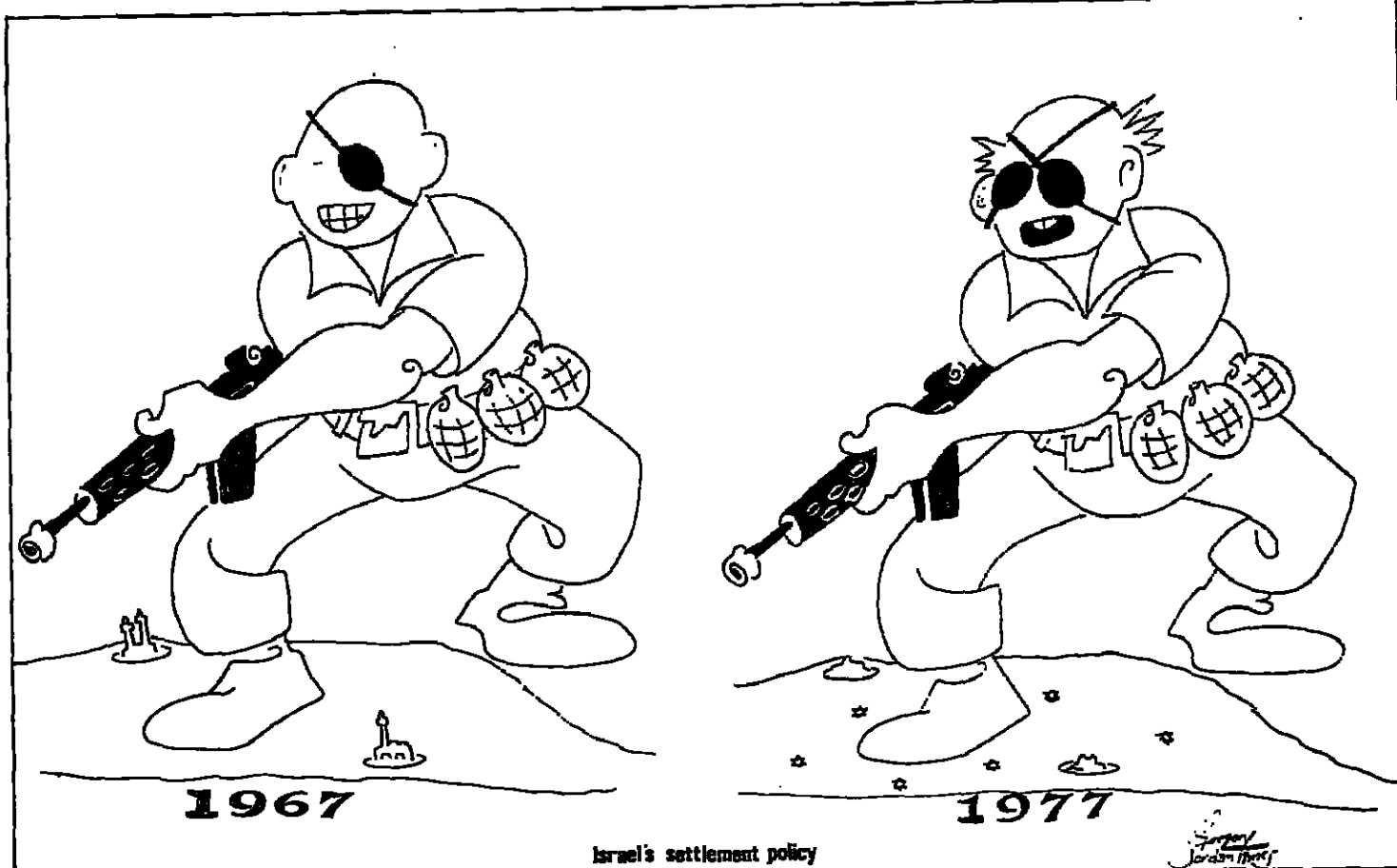
AL SHA'B called on the Arabs to admit that their negligence in preparing a serious national strategy for regaining the occupied territories is directly responsible for Israel's latest challenge in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Hence, an Arab summit meeting

should be quickly convened for the sole purpose of drawing up a complete strategy for an Arab action, on both the local and international levels, to confront this challenge. AL AKHBAR said that it is about time the Arabs learned to rely on themselves to solve the Middle East conflict. We cannot expect American "tourists" to resolve history's most complicated problem. We used to be told, after the 1967 Israeli occupation, that if we ever manage to teach ourselves to "await our turn in a queue" we will be able to defeat Israel, for unless we train ourselves to be organised we cannot shoulder the responsibility of organising an effective battle. Even if American intentions are good, shouldn't our own intentions and actions be good enough to work for what we want rather than expect someone to hand us back the occupied territories as a gift?

WHAT'S GOING ON

Thursday and Friday Aug. 18/19: The Friends of Archaeology are organising a guided tour of Jarash with an overnight camp stay. You will be shown around Friday morning by Dr. Assem Barghouti, who teaches archaeology at the University of Jordan and has excavated at Jarash recently. Meet at the amphitheatre at 9 a.m. for the tour.

Those wishing to camp meet in front of the Department of Antiquities, Zahran Street, on Thursday at 5 p.m. with camping gear. Camping site will be near the amphitheatre unless a better one is found. Bring picnics and guitars!



Revived Saudi interest in Hijaz railway bodes well for Jordan as transit centre

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The revived Saudi Arabian interest in rebuilding the historic Hijaz railway from Damascus to Medina may result in new contracts worth up to \$1 billion, and could turn Jordan into a major international transit trade centre.

Syria and Jordan have already issued calls for international consultants to study the feasibility of laying a new standard-gauge rail line between Damascus and Amman.

The Syrians are also moving ahead to lay a standard-gauge line between Damascus and Hama, north of Damascus in central Syria, for a distance of 125 kms. Syria and Jordan are now jointly investigating the economic feasibility of extending this standard-gauge line to Amman, a distance of 225 kms.

With the Hama-Damascus segment completed, this would provide a direct rail link from Western Europe to Amman, and would transform Amman into a major transit facility for goods now shipped from Europe to the Gulf states.

Goods could be shipped by non-stop train from Europe, and in Amman they would be loaded onto trucks for the two-day road trip to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the lower Gulf states.

Now the Saudi Arabians are seriously interested in rebuilding the entire Hijaz railway with standard-gauge track from Damascus to Medina, in the western Hijaz region of Saudi Arabia.

A meeting will take place in Amman later this summer between the Syrian and Jordanian transport ministers and the Saudi Arabian communications minister to discuss the idea in detail. That meeting will probably result in a call for international consultants to study the feasibility of the scheme.

Financing problem

According to Mr. Hashem Taher, Under-Secretary of the Transport Ministry, the Saudis are quite serious about the project, but one of the main points that will be discussed this year is financing.

Mr. Taher estimates that the Damascus-Amman segment would cost at least JD 50 million, and the entire Damascus-Medina scheme would cost over JD 300 million, or nearly \$1 billion.

He told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week that one of the subjects that will be discussed initially is whether each country would be responsible for the segment of track inside its territory -- and for that segment's financing -- or whether the job

would be viewed as one project financed by one central organisation.

The expectation is that initial financing would depend heavily on Saudi loans and grants.

Mr. Taher estimates the full project would require 6-7 years to be completed, and once completed it would easily accommodate 1,000-ton trains.

On the eastbound journey, the trains would carry capital and consumer goods that are in heavy demand in the Middle East, but the economic feasibility of the project would depend in part on having the trains carry something on their westbound journey back to Europe.

One suggestion, Mr. Taher says, is that refrigerated cars could carry fresh fruits and vegetables back to Europe, especially when production in the Jordan Valley hits its peak in the early 1980's.

Six-year history

For all its dramatic history, the Hijaz railway was only in full use for a brief six-year period, from 1908 to 1914 and the outbreak of World War One.

It was built under the Turkish Sultan Abdul Hamid between September 1900 and September 1908, and covered a full distance from Damascus to Medina of 1,322 kms.

The man credited with the idea for the railway was the Syrian Second Secretary to the Sultan, Izzat Pasha Al Ahd, and the financing for the project came from contributions by people all over the Islamic world.

While the railway was ostensibly built to allow easier passage to Mecca and Medina for Moslem pilgrims, it was also of strategic importance to allow the Sultan to maintain control over the Hijaz. The railway offered a fast passage to the Hijaz without having to pass through the Suez Canal.

Initial surveying for the route was done in May 1900, by the Turkish engineer Hadschar Machtar Bey, who travelled by camel along the established caravan routes. Thus the Hijaz railway, when it was built, essentially duplicated the traditional caravan routes that connected the Hijaz and southern Arabia with the Fertile Crescent, Sinai and the Mediterranean.

About 5,650 Turkish soldiers and officers were put to work building the railway under the technical supervision of a German engineer named Meissner. Work started in September 1900.

By September 1908, the railway was completed to Medina, and equipment was stockpiled there to complete the line to Mecca and then down

to the Red Sea at Jeddah.

The extension to Mecca and Jeddah was approved by the Sheriff Hussein of Mecca. But it was never built, as rising political turmoil in Turkey and the hostility of some Bedouin Arabs (who lost business and income as their camel caravan operations became outmoded) stopped work on the railway in September 1908.

Normal operations along the full route of the railway took place from 1908 to 1914, when three weekly trains ran in each direction. The Damascus-to-Medina trip took 21-3 days. By fast camel caravan, the same trip took 40-50 days.

When the Arab Revolt against the Turks started in the summer of 1916, one of the tactics employed by the Arabs under the leadership of Sheriff Hussein was to attack the railway and thereby disrupt the Turkish troop movements and resupply efforts.

While the Turks would repair the railway after most attacks, they gave this up in April 1917 after a series of attacks around Ma'an, in southern Jordan. A total of some 90 kms. of the railway bed were damaged during the war, and the Ma'an to Medina portion of the railway was effectively put out of use by 1917.

The Damascus-Ma'an portion of the line was maintained in use and has been repaired and strengthened intermittently since those early days. It is still in use today.

Plans emerge

In southern Jordan, a new narrow-gauge line has been laid from Ma'an to Aqaba, and this is used primarily to move phosphate rock from the mines at Al Hassa, in central Jordan, to Aqaba for export by ship.

Plans to rebuild the entire Damascus-Medina railway were mooted in 1935 and again in 1938, but French opposition to the plan brought it to a speedy end.

Interest was next revived in June 1955, when Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia invited international consultants to bid for a study of the damaged portions of the railway and the feasibility of rebuilding it with the original narrow-gauge track.

A contract was awarded in August 1956 to the American company IREX (International Resources Engineering and Exploration Group), and the study was completed the next year.

It was not until 1964 that the German consultants Kurt Becker were hired to design the rebuilding of the 842-km. Ma'an-Medina line, and the British contractors Martin Cowley hired to do the actual

reconstruction of the railway.

They completed work on formations and bridges all the way to Medina, and laid new track from Ma'an to a point just across the Saudi Arabian border, or a distance of 150 kms.

At this point, in 1970, the Saudi Arabian government decided to reconsider the project, and asked that work be stopped so that a feasibility study could be carried out. In effect, the rebuilding project was killed, and it has remained dormant ever since.

Now the revived Saudi interest in the railway has gotten things moving once again, though with a much more ambitious plan to build an entirely new railway with standard-gauge track.

The original track was a unique 105-cm-wide variety only found on this line, and probably so for security reasons.

The new standard-gauge track would be 143.5 cms wide, the same as that in use throughout Europe.

Investment meeting underway in Syria

DAMASCUS, Aug. 17 (JNA). — A meeting of a joint Jordanian-Syrian committee looking into the unification of laws to encourage investment started here Wednesday. Participants will conduct a study on a draft project of the law.

The head of the Jordanian team, Ministry of Industry and Commerce Under-Secretary Dr. Hashem Dabbas, said the new law has taken many economic factors into consideration. It will control the size of economic projects so that national capital is not spent in an unproductive manner. It also encourages small projects to merge into larger ones to remain productive.

Dr. Dabbas added that the

committee has used clauses in both the Syrian and Jordanian laws, and abided by the international agreement on the encouragement of investment, signed by both countries.

He said that joint Jordanian-Syrian projects will enjoy all facilities and comprehensive investment guarantees mentioned in the new law.

The new law, Dr. Dabbas added, will unify incentives in both countries to attract local, Arab and foreign capital.

RESTAURANTS CAN STAY OPEN DURING RAMADAN

AMMAN (JNA). — The instructions issued Tuesday by the governor of Amman on the necessity for all people to respect the month of Ramadan does not oblige restaurants and other places offering food to close their doors.

The instructions asked restaurant owners to take the necessary measures to respect the feelings of those who fast, the Governor of Amman, Mr. Ali Basheer, said Wednesday.

This clarification came after Mr. Basheer Tuesday requested all restaurants to close their doors during Ramadan.

Extra meat to be flown in

The Ministry of Supply will import four plane loads of newly slaughtered Bulgarian and Hungarian meat during Ramadan, instead of the normal three loads, Acting Minister of Supply Dr. Najmeddine Dajani stated Wednesday.

The minister said he has given permission for the daily slaughtering of local sheep during the whole of Ramadan to provide sufficient meat for the inhabitants.

The first consignment of newly-slaughtered British meat, ordered by the Ministry of Supply, will arrive here next week.

Cabinet approves JD 2m loan to industry

AMMAN (JNA). — The Cabinet, in its Wednesday session, decided to grant the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company a JD 2 million loan to boost the government's participation in the company's capital.

The Cabinet also approved the allocation of JD 1,000 a year as a contribution from the Jordanian Government to support the Arab Centre for Information, Development and Reconstruction, which is based in Cairo.

It also granted a JD 7,680 loan to the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities for the construction of an overpass for pedestrians near Ma'in hot springs, and another JD 4,000 to complete work at Ghor Haditha national park in the Jordan Valley.

The Director of Preventive Medicine, Dr. Suleiman Subeidi, and the Director of the Malaria Section at the Ministry of Health, Dr. Mohammad Rida Tawfiq, will attend a World Health Organisation meeting to be held in Istanbul Sept. 20-22 to discuss ways of combating malaria in the Mediterranean basin, the Cabinet decided.



His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday receives a silver vase bearing the jubilee emblem as a present from Bishops Saba Yoskim, N'zesh Al Sim'an and Theodoros of the Greek Catholic, Latin and Greek Orthodox churches, who offered their congratulations on the occasion of the King's silver jubilee.

Woodlands committee established

AMMAN (JNA). — The Higher Committee for the Green Jubilee project Wednesday decided to form a Central Committee under the chairmanship of Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Ibrahim Ayyoub.

The Central Committee had proposed certain regions where woods and forests can be planted. The areas will be state-owned as there are no provisions in the project for expropriation and compensation.

Mr. Ayyoub asked all pertinent authorities in the various governorates and districts to draw up a comprehensive plan for the project, including locations, ways to protect new woods and participants in the project.

He also asked all administrative governors to set up follow-up committees.

Economists to discuss integration in October

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian and Syrian Economists Associations have agreed to hold a joint seminar in Damascus and Amman for three consecutive days from Oct. 8.

The Secretary General of the

Jordanian Economists Association, Dr. Osama Al Azab, said the seminar will evaluate the work of the joint Jordanian-Syrian committees.

The two associations will also suggest ways to strengthen the process of integration.

AVAILABLE

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On the line between Damascus and Amman ... where plans are to build a new standard-gauge railway linking Medina with Europe.

Carter presses on in Mid-East chess

By Roy Gutman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (R). — The Carter administration appears determined to press on with its Middle East initiative despite the meager results of a just ended peace mission by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Some reports have called the trip a failure and the Washington Post was so gloomy as to suggest that conditions now existed to produce a fifth Middle East war.

But President Carter has not been discouraged. He has since pledged to do all that is possible to bring about a peace settlement and said he still hoped the Geneva conference could be reconvened later this year.

He has again tied his personal prestige to the mediation effort by announcing he will meet foreign ministers of Israel and the Arab states in Washington at the end of September.

Mr. Carter's position is part of an effort to bring the full weight of American influence to bear on all parties. It rests on the premise that the best opportunity for progress towards peace now exists after 30 years of war and that all parties genuinely want peace.

Three elements of the Carter strategy have already emerged:

— Intensified diplomacy to force the parties to think in terms of specific solutions;

— Elaborations, although some would say they are shifts, of American policy aimed at opening a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and eventually establishing a Palestinian state;

— An effort to sway American public opinion, which is the ultimate and possibly most difficult step.

The problems, as revealed by Mr. Vance's 11-day Middle East tour of six countries are considerable.

All parties accept United Nations resolution 242 as the basis for settlement. This calls in effect for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories in exchange for Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist within secure borders.

But Israel is unwilling to consider giving up the West Bank of the Jordan River, occupied during the June 1967 War, or the establishment of

re of a Palestinian state.

Israel's rightwing government under Prime Minister Menachem Begin also is unwilling to contemplate Geneva talks with the PLO under any circumstances, even if it recognised Israel's right to exist.

Israeli leaders insist they have no pre-conditions for peace talks, but Mr. Vance was told that PLO participation is non-negotiable.

"This is an apparent contradiction," a senior official on the Vance plane told reporters. U.S. officials say that, the PLO question aside, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has said that Israel's stands on all issues were "forward position"

and would be subject to negotiation.

The Israelis have indicated willingness to withdraw substantially from the two major fronts other than the West Bank — the Egyptian Sinai desert and the Syrian Golan Heights.

On the Arab side, Egypt, Jordan and, to a lesser extent, Syria indicated willingness to open full relations with Israel as part of a peace settlement — a move away from their previous insistence that all they were prepared to do would be to end the state of belligerence.

This prompted Mr. Vance to say he had narrowed the gap

between the parties during his talks in the Arab countries but not in Israel.

The nub of the problem seems to be Israel's attitude on the West Bank and a Palestinian homeland, on which its views and those of Mr. Carter clearly differ.

Reporters travelling with Mr. Vance were struck by the strong support Mr. Begin seems to have rallied behind him.

Aware of this, the thrust of the Carter administration's diplomacy has been to employ friendly persuasion rather than any threat to cut economic or military aid to Israel.

The latest example of the low-key American approach

was the State Department's refusal to comment on Mr. Begin's decision to expand social services on the West Bank the day after Mr. Vance returned from his mission.

Israel's opposition however, charged that the step could lead to annexation.

In timing, the move recalled Mr. Begin's action to legalise three West Bank settlements after his July talks in Washington, a move that drew a strong U.S. protest.

Rather than confrontation, most diplomatic energies have been expended on getting the parties to define their positions precisely and making each other familiar with them.

It began with Mr. Vance's first fact-finding tour of the area last February, after which each leader met President Carter.

On this latest tour Mr. Vance carried American proposals on the principal contentious questions.

Aside from increased diplomatic contacts, the next important step will be Mr. Carter's meetings here with the foreign ministers. Then Mr. Vance will hold intensive talks lasting about two weeks with the ministers during the United Nations General Assembly session in New York.

The problems are still secret but appear to support establishment of a Palestinian West Bank state, an important move towards the Arab position.

A second step towards the Arab position was seen in U.S. overtures to the PLO during Mr. Vance's trip.

The PLO has always opposed U.N. resolution 242 because it refers only to refugees and makes no mention of Palestinian rights. Mr. Carter said that if the PLO accepted resolution 242 with a reservation on this point this would be acceptable to the United States.

The Carter administration is preparing to try to sway the Israelis by encouraging a slow shift in American public opinion. One way has been to outline in public the main elements in a settlement, including a Palestinian homeland.

A second is to sit back and allow news reports on the peace mission to have a cumulative effect.

Without any official encouragement, the Vance mission led to many reports which said Israeli intransigence was to blame for a lack of progress.

Do Mao and material incentives mix?

PEKING (AFP). — A debate is now raging in China on whether or not to adopt a policy of material incentives and bonuses to accelerate the country's economic development.

This policy, which has always been supported by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, was condemned at the beginning of the cultural revolution in 1966 and has been banned ever since.

The Peking daily Kwang Ming published for the first time the different viewpoints following "discussions in national economic circles on distribution according to work."

The debate will probably remain open until the convening of a national conference on employment and salaries announced two months ago. Observers believed it is due to be held the first half of next year.

The author reviewed different opinions on this subject ranging from condemnation to a veiled defence of a bonus policy, but the article did not draw any conclusions.

Following are the various arguments put forward by Kwang Ming:

1 — Three viewpoints on the difference between distribution according to work and material incentives.

(A) Those who argue that the two policies are contradictory believe that one should put "policy in charge" instead of "money in charge" (material incentives). The latter would be placing the individual interests above those of the state and the collective. On the other hand the correct use of distribution according to work would at the same time oppose egalitarianism and "bourgeois rights".

(B) The theory that distribution according to work and a system of benefits have something in common points out that the fruits of labour are monetary but the difference lies in the ways of obtaining it. It would be best to follow Mao's line and restrict "bourgeois rights", or else the Chinese would "slip into the mire of material incentives."

(C) The third school of thought says it would be hard to make a distinction between the two systems since they both affect the interests of the individual. Individual material interests should be considered on the condition that the state still owns the means of production. The individual's material interests should not be taken as the prime moving force.

(A) The first group argues that the danger is not present because socialist property means the suppression of classes. The principle of "no work no food" means the transformation of landlords into workers and the exposure of "idlers and hoodlums", and finally that individual income cannot be turned into capital.

(B) Others believe such a system would inevitably encourage the pursuit of personal interest and that some people would try to "enrich themselves by any means. In such conditions they would become "bourgeois elements".

(C) A third argument arrived at the same conclusion, saying that some people will use the increased income to exploit the people by setting up "underground factories" or some other form of speculation or usury.

This type of debate on material incentives would have been unthinkable a year ago before the "gang of four" radical leaders were purged last October.

The article came close on the heels of the rehabilitation of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and at a time when China's policy is focussed on the country's economic development.

Third Circle Phantasmic By Omar Jawad

Heaven on earth

I have tried to put this off for as long as I could, but there comes a time in every person's life when he or she has to face up to the great dilemmas and the awesome problems of this world. So, mustering all my strength and the fortitude which the Lord has given me, this week I shall explain to you how the traffic system in Amman works. I do not bring up this subject lightly, but I do not think that I can keep putting it off forever.

The epitome of traffic conditions in Amman is, of course, the Third Circle at Jabal Amman. There are several explanations for why the traffic circle is always so congested, and the one I like the best is as follows. You see, there is a north-south division in the Arab World, with the northern countries such as Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Palestine and Egypt not as well endowed materially and financially as the southern states such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the rest. When the rich southerners come up to the cool northern Arab countries in the summer, driving their big cars, there is little that the northerners can do in the face of the onslaught. It would be impolite -- and certainly against the dictates of Arab Unity -- to close the border to rich and rotund southerners driving large American cars. So what is the answer? The answer, it seems, is to immobilise the cars and neutralise the financial ostentatiousness of the southerners. This means that the big cars are encouraged to drive up to the Third Circle (they're enticed there by the collection of shawarma shops that strategically ring the Third Circle) and once there their cars are caught in a phantasmagorical traffic jam that compares with the highest levels of traffic chaos ever attained in Lebanon.

I know for a fact that there have been suggestions to hold meetings of the Arab League Council to discuss the matter (agenda item: What is the use of shawarma stands if one cannot drive to them?) but the matter is thought to be so sensitive that, like the Lebanese war, it is the consensus of the Arab states to avoid the matter for as long as possible.

The other major item in the Amman traffic picture that fascinates me is why drivers only use their left signal lights. I have pondered this mightily, as mightily even as I ponder peace in the Holy Land, and I have come up with the answer. Drivers here only use their left signal lights because this is the only way they can express their pent-up leftist inclinations. Indeed, the fact that everybody uses his or her left signal whether they are turning left or right, or stopping, or slowing down, or weaving in and out of lanes, is of deep concern to the government because it is a reflection of widespread leftist tendencies that are suppressed and potentially explosive.

The only other outlet for these feelings is through the car horn. So if you see a car blasting its horn and signalling left, you know that driver is a potential troublemaker, and should be reported to the nearest police car. If the police car is also signalling left, then either my explanation does not make sense, or we are all in deep trouble.

The third item in the traffic picture that I would like to discuss is the fact that Amman's streets are always full of broken glass. This has been more difficult to figure out, but I believe I have also come up with an explanation for the phenomenon.

You see, it is a central part of all the world's great religions that after death the faithful people will have a pleasant life in paradise whose streets are lined with gold. With Jordan's tremendous drive for development, there are some people who think that we cannot wait until we reach paradise, and the next best thing is to have a life on earth where the streets are lined with glass.

This serves two purposes. It always keeps us thinking of our deep religious exhortations about living lives of morality, and it makes us drive slower for fear of having four car tires simultaneously blown out. Some people think this joining of church and state is a bit much, but it is so widespread that it is too late to do anything about it now.

In fact, the idea has caught on so well with the population here that most drivers feel it is their moral duty to help pave the streets with glass, and so, in a frenzy of left-hand signalling and horn-blowing, every driver now takes it upon himself or herself to smash a headlight once a month.

The last point that I have pondered mightily is why the road that goes to the sports city and the university is grooved, and why the grooving process was so precipitously carried out.

I have figured out that this is a safety measure, with multi-purposes at that. For one, the extra large grooves catch the excess glass that paves the streets of Amman. For another, drivers entering Amman for the first time from the north will be warned by being bounced around on the grooved road that there is glass up ahead. And in the winter months when it rains, the grooves will provide better traction for cars and donkeys.

I think that with these explanations, you will all be much more aware of what is happening around you as you drive through Amman. If it all gets to be too much to take, my suggestion is to walk -- walk, not drive -- to the Third Circle, buy a shawarma sandwich, sit on the steps of the Information Ministry, and take in the light-and-sound extravaganza much as you would a cartoon.

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Japan's visible trade surplus hits record

TOKYO, Aug. 17 (R). — Japan's booming export drive reached new heights today with government announcement of a record monthly visible trade surplus of \$2,050 million for July.

The preliminary figure from the Finance Ministry showed a sharp increase from a \$1,480 million surplus in June and a \$1,010 million surplus in July last year.

It will almost certainly draw increased foreign criticism of Japan's export drive and cause serious problems for Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's cabinet.

Japan had a \$940 million preliminary overall balance of payments surplus in July, compared with \$689 million in June, the ministry also said today.

The figures were released one day after Japan announced a record monthly customs clearance trade surplus of \$1,510 million for July, which was nearly double a \$826 million surplus in June.

The customs clearance import figures includes invisibles, such as shipping and insurance, unlike the balance of payments statistics.

According to today's figures,

exports rose 23 per cent from a year before to \$7,100 million, while imports rose only five per cent to \$5,050 million.

The surplus for July was offset partially by a \$520 million deficit on invisible trade, compared with a revised \$623 million in June.

Japan always points to its habitual invisible trade deficit when arguing against large export curbs.

Mr. Fukuda's cabinet has made reduction of the massive trade surplus a major priority. Government leaders have warned businessmen repeatedly that they faced possible international isolation if their export drives were not curbed.

Government sources believe Mr. Fukuda will announce soon a large supplementary budget and other economy stimulating measures which would spur domestic demand and thus increase imports.

Meeting begins on stabilising copper market

GENEVA, Aug. 17 (R). — Government experts from some 50 countries yesterday began a four-day meeting here to prepare feasibility studies of the costs, benefits and financial implications of possible schemes to stabilise the volatile world copper market.

The aim of the study, expected to last several months, is to ascertain possible economic features of an international accord to regulate world copper prices and supplies.

The results of the study are to be submitted to representatives of the world's leading copper producers and consumers, who have been meeting here at intervals since last October under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to discuss possible international stabilisation schemes.



OLD TYRES ARE NO LONGER JUST SIMPLY WASTE -- In Erding near Munich for instance, in the south of West Germany, ripped open, old car tyres are being used experimentally for road beds (upper photo), whilst in Hamburg, work is being carried out on how to recycle raw materials from old tyres and plastic waste. In the Institute for Applied and Inorganic Chemistry of the University of Hamburg, the so-called pyrolysis method has emerged from a series of laboratory tests carried out under the direction of Professor Hansjörg Sinn. In the technical department (lower picture), high quality raw materials have already been recycled by means of the pyrolysis method from old car tyres and plastic material which is normally difficult to decompose. As a result of Professor Sinn's research work, a Hamburg company has agreed to take over the disposal of old tyres throughout the greater Hamburg area. Research work for recycling raw materials is also supported by the Ministry for Research and Technology in Bonn in order to -- as the Ministry's promotion pamphlet states -- "to ensure the existence of important natural resources in the longer term and to reduce dependence upon imports". (photo by A.P.)

Cambodia rebuilds war-torn economy

BANGKOK (AFP). — Cambodia has repaired railways, roads and bridges destroyed in the war and reopened more than 50 factories, according to

recent broadcasts by Radio Phnom Penh.

Trade links also have been established with Hong Kong, Japan and Thailand, though trade with Thailand was interrupted late last year after more than 400 border incidents.

Trade with Hong Kong last year and the first quarter of this year amounted to about \$6 million, business experts say, and trade with Japan totalled about \$4 million in the same period.

These figures are extremely low compared with 1970, a year before the war. Cambodia's total foreign trade was worth \$88 million then.

Cooperation offered by Japan last year should stimulate the Khmer Rouge economy, observers commented.

Radio broadcasts from the Cambodian capital give the following picture of industry: Rubber output is 20,000 tons. Truck tyres, bicycle tyres and rubber sandals are being made by three factories near Phnom Penh since April, 1976.

The bicycle tyres factory, once belonged to Prince Sirik Matak, reportedly executed in April, 1975.

Even textile factories reopened in 1976, and three this year.

Six fertilizer factories are running including four that opened this year. Two sugar refineries have reopened, a paper mill, three soap factories, three vegetable oil refineries, eight pottery or brick works, ten mechanical workshops, three salt marshes, and a cement factory producing 100,000 tons a year.

In broadcasts since March last year, the radio has mentioned 91 districts (out of 140) as having their own forges, carpentry shops, weaving mills and workshops for local needs such as farm tools.

The railways from the capital to Kompong Som on the Gulf of Siam and to Bangkok were officially reopened, the radio said, but the latter is still cut at the Thai border because of frontier disputes.

Spain's bakers threaten strike

MADRID, Aug. 17 (R). — Spain's top three bakery officials were arrested yesterday after they cut the size of loaves by a third because the government prohibited a price increase.

The arrests came as the government fought to curb inflation which has already led to strikes by hotel, bar and restaurant workers in Spanish holiday resorts packed with tourists.

Prices have been creeping up since the peseta was devalued by 20 per cent last month.

Senor Pedro Castro, President of the National Bakers Association, his two vice presidents and another baker were picked up by police at their homes after widespread protests from housewives against shrinking loaves.

Bakers gathered at their association headquarters to discuss a protest strike but were evicted by riot police.

The Governor of Madrid, Senor Juan Jose Roson, conferred with the regional military commander for soldiers to bake bread in case of a bakers' strike.

In a statement, Senor Roson accused the bakers of "anti-social behaviour" and instructed the public not to pay more for their bread than the price fixed by the government.

Vigilantes from the right-wing Falange Party toured bread shops and reported irregularities to the police.

Holiday resorts along the Costa del Sol in southern Spain and the Costa Brava were struggling back to normal after a one-day pay strike by hotel, bar and restaurant workers.

World Council of Churches announces aid to Lebanon

GENEVA, Aug. 17 (R). — A \$1.6 million appeal to aid Lebanon recover from its civil war was announced yesterday by the Geneva-based World Council of Churches (WCC).

The WCC linking 293 churches of the protestant, orthodox and old catholic faiths, said the money would be used to repair buildings and provide welfare aid, including education.

Also in Geneva, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) announced 200,000 Swiss francs (about \$83,000) for orphans in Lebanon.

Norway could suffer large trade deficit

OSLO, Aug. 17 (AFP). — Norway could suffer a \$4,000 million trade deficit this year, and some state measures will be proposed for the forthcoming autumn budget, Finance Minister Per Kleppe said yesterday.

One reason for the expected deficit, higher than originally estimated, was loss of some oil revenue mainly due to the "Bravo" platform blowout in the North Sea in April.

Export earnings had also fallen, the minister said, partly due to the postponing of the gas pipeline from Ekofisk to Emden in West Germany, following objections by Denmark regarding the safety of the pipeline.

U.S. court overturns Concorde ban from New York's Kennedy Airport

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (R). — A U.S. district judge today overturned the 17-month old ban on the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner using New York's John F. Kennedy Airport, the main gateway to the Eastern United States.

Judge Milton Pollack issued an injunction barring the operators of Kennedy Airport, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey from "directly or indirectly" interfering with proposed trial landings of the supersonic airliner at the airport.

The ruling, certain to be

challenged in higher courts, marks a victory for Britain and France in their battle to win entry for their \$3 billion aircraft into New York.

However, it was not immediately known when British Airways and Air France could begin operating Concorde flights to New York. Opponents of the airliner were expected to seek injunctions of their own to prevent flights, pending the outcome of appeals.

British Airways and Air France have said that Kennedy Concorde flights are essential if the plane is ever to become profitable.

Iraq, Malaysia meet to promote trade

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 17 (R). — The Malaysia-Iraq Joint Committee today held its first meeting to discuss ways on promoting economic and technical cooperation, and trade between the two countries.

Opening the meeting, Malaysian Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Hamzah Abu Samah said it could explore the transfer of Malaysia's rubber technology and Iraqi technical expertise in the oil industry for the benefit of both countries.

Datuk Hamzah said the current three-year plan emphasised the role of both local and foreign private investments. "This is an opportunity

especially to a rich country like Iraq to invest in Malaysia," he added. Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan Ali said the meeting would help solve some problems relating to trade and economic cooperation between their countries.

The two-way trade which reached its peak of 136 million ringgit (\$2 million) in 1974 fell to 62 million ringgit (\$15 million) in 1976, and Datuk Hamzah said the reason for the decline was the world economic recession which affected Iraq as well as Malaysia.

The Iraqi trade minister suggested that four working committees should be set up to coordinate trade, economics, technical cooperation and petroleum industry.

The two-day meeting follows the trade, economic and technical cooperation agreement signed by Malaysia and Iraq last Feb. 5.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Jordanian riyal	33.00/50
Lebanese pound	104.70/106.20
Syrian pound	81.50/90
Iraqi dinar	955.00/970.00
Kuwaiti dinar	1140.00/1146.20
Egyptian pound	460.00/475.00
Libyan dinar	720.00/732.00
UAE dirham	83.80/84.30
U.K. sterling	575.00/577.00
U.S. dollar	329.00/331.00
German mark	140.90/141.80
French franc	66.70/67.10
Swiss franc	134.90/135.40
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.20/40

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

One sterling =	1.7408 / 10	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.3376 / 88	West German marks
	2.4610 / 25	Dutch guilders
	2.4335 / 45	Swiss francs
	35.70 / 73	Belgian francs
	4.9180 / 9200	French francs
	885.10 / 30	Italian lire
	266.60 / 70	Japanese yen
	4.3960 / 90	Swedish crowns
	5.2840 / 70	Norwegian crowns
	6.0010 / 40	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Not received

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Government bonds were firm Wednesday in market speculation of a further reduction in the minimum lending rate and the continuing strength of sterling.

Government bonds closed up to 398 firmer among shorts and around 1/2 to 5/8 higher among long dated stock after slipping back temporarily by 1/8 at mid-session, dealers said.

Trading activity was moderate, dealers added. Initial gains of up to 14p were pared following profit taking among equities and leading issues were up to 9p lower at the close. Gold shares were narrowly higher in light trading. Canadian stocks lost ground.

Unilever erased a rise of 14p following favourable second quarter results and was 6p higher on balance.

Fisons and Glaxo lost 9p and 10p respectively while other industrial issues lost up to 5p where changed. Fye rose 2p against the trend.

Among easier oils B.P. lost 10p. Bank leaders were up to 4p lower. Properties and insurances were narrowly lower where changed.

Gold price not received.

Voyager space probes to Jupiter, Saturn could shed new light on the solar system's history

Two spacecraft designed to operate at distances from earth and the sun greater than those of any previous mission are about to be launched from the Kennedy Space Centre, Florida, U.S.A. for an extensive reconnaissance of the outer planets. Their journey, which could take up to ten years, will take them to Jupiter and Saturn, and their satellites, and possibly Uranus. Television pictures and data they will feed back to earth could shed new light on the early history of the solar system.

By Geoffrey Lindop

LONDON (Gemin) — The United States is to launch man's deepest yet probe into space.

Two unmanned spacecraft, provisionally named Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 are about to blast off from Kennedy Space Centre, Florida, on a ten-year-long journey that could take them to as many as 15 celestial bodies, including the giants Jupiter and Saturn, several satellites of both planets, and possibly Uranus. Television pictures and a stream of measurements will be fed back to earth which could shed new light on the region and early history of the solar system and our own planet.

The first Voyager is expected to leave about Aug 20 and its companion twelve days later, about Sept. 1.

Voyager 2 will be launched first, but Voyager 1, flying a faster trajectory than its sister, will reach Jupiter in March 1979, four months ahead of Voyager 2.

At Jupiter the gravity-assist technique -- using a planet's gravitational field to speed up a spacecraft and chan-

ge its trajectory -- will be used to send the Voyagers on to Saturn.

With this "slingshot" boost Voyager 1 will approach Saturn in the late summer of 1980, 3.2 years after launch. Without the help of Jupiter's gravity the journey from earth would take 6.1 years. It will have travelled 2.2 billion kms.

After completing their planetary missions the two spacecraft will continue outward from the solar system and penetrate into interstellar space.

Each spacecraft will carry the largest ever space-borne microwave dish to send pictures and data back to earth. The dishes will be twelve feet in diameter and weigh one hundred pounds.

The Voyagers will study Jupiter for eight months and television cameras will provide pictures of it and Saturn of greater resolution than any taken before. The cameras should also take the first high resolution, close-up pictures of the Galilean satellites of Jupiter, the major satellites of Saturn and Saturn's rings.

Jupiter and Saturn are the two largest planets in the solar system, Jupiter having an equatorial diameter of 88,700

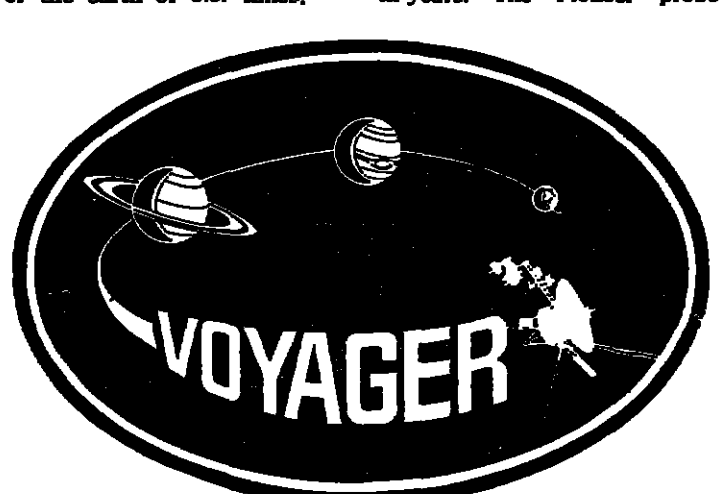
miles -- nearly 12 times bigger than Earth's -- and Saturn 75,000 miles. Both are giant balls of gas -- primarily hydrogen -- with no apparent solid surface.

Jupiter's volume is 1,300 times that of the earth's but its mass is only 300 times. Its average density is very much lower than our own planet being 1.3 times that of water as compared with that of the earth of 5.5 times.

the inner atmosphere.

Two factors influence the jovian climate. Firstly, the heat from the liquid core, which is the same quantity at the poles as at the equator. Secondly, the heat from the sun which is greater at the equator than at the poles.

Jupiter's axis is inclined at only 3 degrees which makes very little seasonal variations throughout its year of 12 earth-years. The Pioneer probe



The disc we see in our telescopes is actually the 40 mile thick atmosphere. The highest clouds of this are composed of ammonia at a temperature of 120 degrees Centigrade below freezing, then come clouds of ammonium sulphide.

About 20 miles below the highest clouds are clouds of water, or ice, at temperatures between -45 degrees C and 100 degrees C, and pressures ten times that of atmospheric pressure on earth.

Beneath the atmosphere on earth we have the ground, but this is not so on Jupiter. In place of the ground is a deeper atmosphere, some 600 miles thick, resting on a liquid core.

The core is 30,000 degrees C at its centre -- about five times the surface temperature of the sun -- and is responsible for constantly heating

showed that there is hardly any movement of air, or heat, from equator to poles. All these factors make the jovian climate very stable indeed.

On Jupiter, the cyclones have long since amalgamated into linear structures, giving rise to the distinctive coloured belts of cloud stretching latitudinally across the planet.

That is not to say that Jupiter does not have cyclones as well. The largest of them -- the Great Red Spot -- is three times larger than the earth and has been observed almost constantly since its discovery 300 years ago.

This giant hurricane, is capped by a very high cloud, about five miles higher than normal jovian clouds, formed from condensing phosphorus which gives it a red colour. It baffled scientists for centuries, until Pioneer 10 revealed its true nature.

Since the amount of sunlight which strikes the outer planets is only a fraction of that which reaches earth, the Voyagers cannot depend on solar energy but must use nuclear power -- radioisotope thermoelectric generators.

The present plan is for Voyager 2 to carry on to planet Uranus, twenty times farther from the sun than earth (93,000,000 miles), provided the primary goals of Saturn have been met by Voyager 1 and the condition of Voyager 2 warrants the added four-year trip.

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BIG SALE



Official confirms Kappler in Germany

Italy moots asking for extradition of escaped Nazi convict

ROME, Aug. 17 (R). — Italy today considered formally asking West Germany to extradite escaped Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler.

The government in Bonn is almost certain to refuse, citing Article 16 of the West German Constitution which forbids extradition of any German citizen.

But such a formal request might mollify Italian opinion, incensed at the manner in which the former SS colonel, who has cancer, was spirited away from a Rome military hospital two days ago.

One explanation is that his wife Annese smuggled him past guards in a large suitcase.

Herr Kappler, 70, Hitler's police chief in Rome, was held responsible for a 1944 reprisal massacre of 335 Romans.

In Germany

He is now known to be in Germany, probably with his wife at an apartment in her hometown of Soltau, while a major row between Italians

and West Germans seems to be building up.

Luebenburg Public Prosecutor G. Reifenberger, within whose jurisdiction the town of Soltau lies, confirmed in a press conference today that Herr Kappler is in the Luebenburg area but that he won't be jailed.

Herr Reifenberger yesterday announced that a police search for Herr Kappler had been called off. He said there was little point in continuing the pursuit, requested by the Italian police, because West Germany's Constitution forbade the extradition of any German citizen.

He said he believed the issue of a warrant for Herr Kappler's arrest would be an unsuitable measure, indicating that the war criminal would not be detained when he did appear.

The prosecutor also said there was no possibility of Herr Kappler serving out the remainder of his Italian sentence in a West German jail.

Public outrage

In Rome, a senior Justice Ministry official told Reuters

he had not yet received a formal extradition request from the military attorney-general, who was in charge of the case.

But he added that, if a request was received, the ministry should forward it to West Germany.

Other well-informed government sources said Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti was likely to make a formal extradition request to satisfy popular demand, even though it was not likely to succeed.

Hand-painted posters demanding extradition were plastered on walls in Rome this morning.

At the Ardeatine Caves, scene of the 1944 massacre, the President of the Province of Rome, Signor Lamberto Mancini, supported the demands.

Relatives of victims went to a memorial at the caves on the Appian Way, south of Rome. Several said they did not believe Frau Annese Kappler could have carried her husband out of the hospital. Italian newspapers, publishing for the first time since a long holiday weekend, denounced the escape as a scandal and humiliation.

Berkowitz pleads "not guilty" to charges of "Son of Sam" killings

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (R). — Alleged "Son of Sam" killer David Berkowitz pleaded not guilty yesterday to murder and charges of attempted murder — but his lawyer reserved the right for his client to change his plea.

The lawyer for the former postal clerk accused of being the man who terrorized New York for 13 months reserved Berkowitz's right to plead not guilty by reason of insanity at a later date.

Berkowitz, 24, appeared in an open-neck shirt and blue jeans for the 30-minute hearing in court yesterday.

Judge Leonard Yasweil directed that mental tests now

being conducted on Berkowitz in the maximum security wing of a Brooklyn hospital be continued. A report on his fitness for trial is to be handed to the court on Aug. 30.

The judge also said the case would not be prejudiced by Berkowitz's plea yesterday pending the outcome of the tests. Other indictments against the 24-year-old army veteran are expected to be handed down later this week in the New York Boroughs of the Bronx and Queens.

Berkowitz's not guilty plea was entered by his lawyer, Mr. Mark Heller. The youth only spoke his name in court. Much of the hearing was taken

up with discussion involving a controversy over which lawyers are representing Berkowitz.

When asked by the judge who his attorney was, Berkowitz replied: "Mr. Mark Heller," who was sitting beside him.

On Berkowitz's other side was Mr. Philip Peltz, who was involved in a controversy over six hour-long tape recordings he is reported to have made with the accused after Berkowitz was arrested last Wednesday.

Mr. Peltz has applied to withdraw as defence lawyer, and Judge Yasweil said a hearing on this would be held soon.

CIA, not KGB, "kidnapped" Soviet defector-agent, says Moscow journal

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (R). — An official Soviet weekly today alleged that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, not the KGB, was behind the disappearance two years ago of defector and double agent Nicholas Shadrin.

Literary Gazette, which said it had access to KGB intelligence files on the case, said Mr. Shadrin had sought to return to the Soviet Union and was probably seized by the CIA while on his way to a Vienna rendezvous with the KGB in December, 1975.

On other details of the case, Literary Gazette supported much of what has already been written about Mr. Shadrin in the American press — that he was born Nikolai Artamonov, became captain of a Soviet destroyer, and defected to Sweden in June, 1959.

Later, it said, U.S. intelligence brought him to Washington where he changed his name

and married his 22-year-old Polish girl friend, who fled with him while his destroyer was assigned to the Polish Port of Gdynia.

According to Literary Gazette, Mr. Shadrin was made a consultant with the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), where he prepared reports on the state of the Soviet navy and lectured U.S. officers.

But in June, 1968, he contacted a Soviet consular officer in Washington, claimed his conscience was stricken by what he had done, and offered to provide information on the workings of U.S. intelligence, it said.

The Russians did not rule out that Mr. Shadrin was acting as a double agent but decided to play along. The task of holding regular meetings with him went to Mr. Igor Orlov of the KGB — a pseudonym, Literary Gazette made clear.

It was the same Orlov who met him again in Vienna, a week before Christmas in 1975, just two days before he vanished.

Mr. Arlov said Mr. Shadrin pressed him about an appeal he had asked him to pass on the Supreme Soviet (Parliament), requesting permission to return to the Soviet Union.

"To come back to the homeland, in Artamonov's words, was his dream. He understood that he would be dead if the Americans found out about it," he said.

The KGB agent said he promised to do all he could and arranged that they should meet again two days later. But Mr. Shadrin failed to show up.

"It's possible that Artamonov made some kind of tragic error after Dec. 18, and that the CIA, learning of his imminent return home... hurried to remove Artamonov, and blamed the other side to hide its tracks," he said.

Elvis Presley: Thousands of fans mourn the idol of a generation

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, Aug. 17 (R). — Grieving fans massed in their thousands today to glimpse the body of Elvis Presley whose death, at the age of 42, robbed a generation of its idol.

Doctors said that Presley, who reigned supreme over the world of popular song for 20 years, had died of heart failure soon after collapsing at his mansion here yesterday afternoon.

Radio stations broke up sch-

eduled programmes to play the records that Presley made into the anthems of the 1950s.

They played "Heartbreak Hotel" and "Jailhouse Rock" and "Hound Dog" as the weeping fans converged on the closely-guarded Presley mansion here. A funeral home said the body of the "King of Rock and Roll" would lie in state there for two hours today.

Fans mounted an all-night vigil at the gates of the mansion, bought with Presley's first

millions.

Tribute poured in from around the world for the poor cotton tanner's son, with the electric guitar and the gyrating hips, who transformed raw, rustic Rock and Roll into the world sound of the mid-century.

"He was a one and only original. Anyone who came after him was a copy," said Sammy Davis Junior in Las Vegas.

Singer Pat Boone, whose career was launched at the same time as Presley's, said: "There is no way to measure the impact that he made on society, or the void he leaves now."

"A lot of us wondered, including Elvis, what an old Elvis would be like," said Mr. Boone.

"Now of course there will never be an old Elvis. There only will always be the King and nobody can take that away from him now."

British singer Tom Jones, a close friend of Presley, said: "Elvis influenced me as he did a lot of singers... because his sound and style were so different."

His road manager, Joe Esposito, found him unconscious at his home yesterday. Ambulance men tried to revive him on the way to Baptist Hospital in Memphis, where doctors pronounced him dead an hour later.



BIRMINGHAM CLASHES -- Demonstrators burst through a fence at a school in Birmingham, England, on Monday night, as they tried to break up a meeting where Mr. John Tyndall, Chairman of the extreme rightwing National Front Party, was addressing a party rally. Reports said 55 policemen were injured and at least 10 people were arrested when an anti-rightist demonstration developed into a clash with police. A police station was besieged, shops were looted and passing traffic stoned. (AP wirephoto)

Alabama's "desegregator" judge is Carter's choice for FBI head

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (R). — President Carter has chosen Federal Judge Francis Johnson whose decisions helped Alabama to enforce civil rights legislation in the 1960s, as the new Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Director, administration sources said last night.

If his appointment is confirmed by the Senate, Judge Johnson will succeed Mr. Clarence Kelley, who retires at the end of this year.

Officials said the White House would make an announcement late today about the president's selection, ending a

six-month search for Mr. Kelley's successor.

Judge Johnson, widely considered to have done more than any other person to desegregate Alabama, was not among five candidates recommended to President Carter earlier this year by a special selection board.

The judge, a personal friend of Attorney General Griffin Bell, is the chief judge of the U.S. District Court in Montgomery, Alabama.

Judge Johnson was appointed to the bench in 1955 and immediately engaged in the civil rights legal battles of the

era. His rulings were often greeted with hostility from the Ku Klux Klan which, at one stage, burned a cross on his front lawn.

It was Judge Johnson who in 1975 ordered Alabama officials not to accept any new prisoners until conditions of overcrowding had been alleviated in the state's prison system.

Probe of alleged Tunisian torture results in contradictory findings

TUNIS, Aug. 17 (Agencies). — A Tunisian human rights organisation investigating allegations of police torture said yesterday it has not been able to establish the truth of the claims but the attitude of the authorities was grounds for legitimate suspicion.

The Tunisian League for the Defence of the Rights of Man, in a report published yesterday and signed by its President, Prof. Saadeddine Zmerli, protested against the "refusals and silence" it had met when looking into complaints of torture and cruelty from wives of 11 men on trial before the State Security Court.

The report said that the commission had encountered difficulties with public authorities in its inquiry, and while "... it has not been able to establish with certainty the veracity of the complaint... it cannot dismiss with the same certainty the use of violence and torture during detention."

"Nevertheless, the attitude of the public authorities in this matter allows a legitimate suspicion to remain," it said.

The league had been asked by the wives to probe a complaint in connection with the two-month-old trial of former Economics Minister Ahmad Ben Salah and 32 members of the People's Unity Movement (MUP). Six of the defendants, including Mr. Ben Salah, are being tried in absentia.

The 32 defendants are charged with a wide range of offences, including jeopardising state security, in connection with an attempt to set up a new political party in Tunisia, a one party state.

League President Prof. Zmerli set up an inquiry commis-

Recent clashes expected to overshadow today's Birmingham by-election

BIRMINGHAM, England, Aug. 17 (R). — Street clashes here on Monday, and similar violence in London on Saturday, have overshadowed by-elections here tomorrow for which both the rightwing National Front and the leftwing Socialist Workers Party, have put up candidates.

The street clashes stemmed partly from the ultra-patriotic National Front's campaign for the repatriation of non-white immigrants.

In the Ladywood Constituency, an impoverished area of decaying houses and high rise flats near the centre of this industrial city, at least 40 per cent of the 36,000 voters have West Indian or Asian backgrounds.

Here, the National Front seeks support from disillusioned whites at a time of high unemployment.

The street battle on Monday, over attempts to stop a National Front meeting, left 55 policemen injured, set back moves towards racial harmony and was condemned by Britain's main parties.

It also made it unlikely that the election, contested by 10 candidates, would be a straightforward test of public confidence in government predictions of better times ahead.

The seat was left vacant as

an indirect result of the appointment of Mr. Peter Jay, Prime Minister James Callaghan's son-in-law, as ambassador to Washington.

Mr. Brian Walden, who held the seat for the ruling Labour Party, left parliamentary politics to become Mr. Jay's successor as presenter of a television programme.

Before the street battles, Mr. John Sever, a local travel executive, was expected to retain the seat for the Labour Party which commands a majority in parliament through an uneasy alliance with the Liberal Party.

But after the clashes, the 9,739 majority Labour inherited could be at risk from voters who were sickened by what they saw.

Neither the National Front nor the Socialist Workers Party has ever won a seat in parliament.

The National Front candidate at Ladywood is Mr. Anthony Reed-Herbert, a solicitor who was once chairman of a Young Conservatives association. Mr. Kim Gordon, who played a prominent role in the protests against the National Front in south London, represents the Socialist Workers Party.

Ladywood results are not expected before midnight tomorrow.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Police accuse Gandhi aides of corruption

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17 (R). — Police yesterday accused 10 supporters and close aides of ex-Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi of misusing their positions to collect funds for her Congress Party and then siphoning the money to fictitious companies. No formal charges were laid. The allegations were made in an initial police report presented in court. Eight of the 10, who were all arrested on Monday under the Prevention of Corruption Act, applied yesterday for bail and Delhi's Chief Magistrate, Mr. Mohammed Shamin, is to decide later whether to grant the applications. Among those arrested were Mr. Rajinder Kumar Dhawan, Mrs. Gandhi's private secretary and Mr. Yashpal Kapoor, a member of parliament, who ran Mrs. Gandhi's election campaign in 1971.

Soweto black leader jailed for 25 years

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 17 (R). — Mr. Paul Langa, a 28-year-old black man said to have led a "suicide squad" of Soweto students, was jailed for 25 years here today for "terrorist" activities. He was also sentenced to five years jail, to run concurrently, for attempted murder. The court was told that Mr. Langa was chairman of a sub-committee of the Soweto Students Representative Council which was known as the suicide squad. He was convicted of being involved in explosions at a police station, the Pelican nightclub and a house, all in Soweto, between August last year and Dec. 31, following the outbreak of violent black unrest in the township. He was also found guilty of possessing explosives during the same period. No one was killed or seriously injured in any of the explosions. Mr. Langa had pleaded not guilty.

Bader-Meinhof detainee "close to death"

STUTTGART, West Germany, Aug. 17 (R). — One of the jailed leaders of the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla group on hunger strike here was today transferred to an intensive care unit at a hospital. State Justice Ministry officials said doctors transferred Frau Gudrun Ensslin after examining her and five other Baader-Meinhof prisoners on hunger strike for nine days at the maximum security Stammheim Prison. Frau Ensslin's lawyer, Herr Otto Schily, said hospital officials had been unable to tell him today "whether the life of Gudrun Ensslin could be saved or not." He interpreted this as confirmation of a statement by defence lawyers yesterday that Frau Ensslin was "close to death", and that a Justice Ministry denial of this was a "deception".

Shaba invasion cost Zaire 219 soldiers

KINSHASA, Aug. 17 (R). — Zaire lost 219 soldiers during its battle with rebel forces in the province of Shaba (formerly Katanga) earlier this year, the official news agency AZAP reported today. Quoting President Mobutu Sese Seko, the agency did not say how many of those killed were officers. They died between March 8 and May 26 in fighting with the rebels whom Zaire said had been trained by Cuban and Soviet experts in neighbouring Angola. All three countries have denied the charge.

Emperor Bokassa the First vs. the press

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AFP). — Emperor Bokassa First of the Central African Empire struck and injured an English journalist working for the Associated Press news agency before the newsmen was taken, tied hand and foot, to prison, the newsmen Michael Goldsmith reported here last night. Mr. Goldsmith was in prison from July 14 to Aug. 14. He said that after his arrest in Bangui, the capital, he was taken before the emperor who, without questioning him, beat him on the forehead. He faintly after being hit by other Central African Empire officials, and complained that for several days he lacked both food and medical attention while in prison.

Turkish-Cypriot girl helped by Makarios' heart-lung machine

NICOSIA, Aug. 17 (R). — A 16-year-old Turkish-Cypriot girl, critically ill after swallowing insecticide, has been rushed by United Nations ambulance to the island's Greek sector for treatment by the late Archbishop Makarios' doctor. The girl, Filkiye Mehmet from Famagusta, is lying unconscious in Nicosia General Hospital this morning in the same heart-lung machine used by Archbishop Makarios shortly before his death on Aug. 2. A heart specialist, Dr. Vatche Kaibian, who treated the archbishop in the last few months of his life, has taken personal charge of the case, hospital sources said. U.N. sources said the girl was taken to hospital in Turkish-occupied Famagusta yesterday afternoon after she had swallowed the poison. Her heart and lungs, which had stopped functioning, were restarted by Turkish-Cypriot doctors, who then asked the U.N. to arrange transport to the Greek sector of Nicosia. The U.N. contacted the head of the Cypriot government's Humanitarian Service, Mr. Andreas Matsoukaris, who arranged for the girl to be admitted to Nicosia General Hospital.